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We carry the Largest Stock of
Hardware in Tillamook County.
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We carry a First Class Stock of Groceries and Provisions
Canned Goods, etc., which will be found complete in every line.
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The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year 1.50
Six months75
Three months50

Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

HEADLIGHT PIRATE

Doles Out Gems of Current Topics.

The dairy convention at Sacramento passed a resolution disapproving the use of preservatives other than salt in milk and milk products. Borax, salicylic acid and formaldehyde are the preservatives usually used, and either of these, used too freely, are deleterious to health. Commenting upon this, the Western Creamery has this to say: "The ultimate result of the unrestricted use of preservatives in milk, butter and cheese, will tend to demoralize any system of intelligent manufacture and encourage the employment of incompetent workmen. The efforts that are now being made for improvement in technical operations, particularly as to sanitary conditions in dairies, the study of fermentive processes in ripening cream and cheese, will be of little benefit if uncleanly and careless methods are covered up by the use of preservatives. Therefore, as dairy progress is the antithesis of conditions which require their use, there should be no toleration of preservatives. This is so self-evident that it is not a question for discussion. As the delicate flavors and aromas, which give to both butter and cheese one-half their commercial value, are produced by the free action of favorable germs, the instant a workman begins to rely on preservatives to help him out of difficulties, he is unworthy of trust and fellowship among conscientious men and women. The demoralizing influence of the first step in that direction will lose him self respect and evidently disgrace him among his fellows. The general use of dairy products is based on confidence in their wholesomeness and the least departure from accepted rules of manufacture, is a wrong to the dairy industry and deserving of condemnation. As expediencies are sometimes unjustified in politics they are probably so in this instance, where an eagerness to develop trade grasps at the readiest means of "getting there." The wiser plan of waiting for refrigerating facilities in reaching the Orient and using every influence to secure that safe method, is in danger of being sacrificed to the expedient of using preservatives, with the probability that when we are offered refrigeration on ship-board, we will have to begin to recover a lost reputation, and stand no higher than Australia in the estimation of intelligent dealers. As Denmark is credited with legal prevention of the use of preservatives, let us begin right and enforce the law which forbids the use of all substances other than pure milk or cream, salt rennet and harmless coloring matter in the manufacture of butter and cheese."

In 1890 the total population of the United States was 62,623,450. The prediction is made that the population next year will not exceed 74,500,000. This is on the remarkable prediction of population made in the early years of the present century by the noted agriculturist and amateur mathematician, Elkanah Watson. By a careful use of the science of general averages, Mr. Watson computed the population of the country for successive decades nearly a century ahead with an accuracy that seems almost uncanny. He came within 1 per cent of what the actual count proved to be for the five succeeding censuses. When it is remembered that Watson's figures in the following table were published some time before 1820 they are astonishing:

Year.	Watson's Estimate.	Census.
1820	9,625,734	9,633,822
1830	12,833,645	12,866,029
1840	17,116,526	17,069,453
1850	23,185,368	23,191,876
1860	31,753,824	31,443,321

Only after the civil war did Watson's predictions cease to come close to the mark. By 1890 they had exceeded the

census figures by nearly 14,000,000. His prediction for 1900 was 100,235,985, which is between 20 and 25 per cent more than the census count will probably show. If the civil war had not intervened and checked the operation of the natural law of the increase for several years Watson's figures would not be far from the truth. The killing of several hundred thousand men, the partial suspension of family life during four years and the practical ceasing of immigration all conspired to decrease the annual percentage of growth from about 3 1/2 per cent to 2 1/4 per cent, and the old rate of increase has never been entirely regained. There is no reason to believe that the uniform rate of the early decades, so accurately discovered by Watson, would have been altered in the later decades without some great and abnormal cause of this sort.

The more the statistics of foreign trade are studied the more apparently becomes the encouragement for American manufacturers and for American workmen. When increased demands for products of American factories sent the prices soaring skyward a few weeks ago, wise financiers predicted that the result would be a marked falling off in the country's export trade. Such has not been the case, however, as the record of August exports, just made public shows a larger value of products exported than for any previous month. The exports of iron and steel products, with agricultural implements, cars and cycles and instruments, amounted to \$22,442,974, against \$9,061,965 in the same month last year, and were larger than in any other month except in March and April, when the excess was less than \$500,000. The exports of copper and its products were \$4,218,535 in value, and were but slightly exceeded in March only, while the exports of wool manufacturers were larger than in any previous month. The value of leather and manufactures has exceeded in two months, of cotton manufactures in three, and of vegetable oil and oilcake in several, but of paraffine in no previous month. In these and manufacture of paper, tobacco, fibers, india rubber and glass, fertilizers, starch, paints, naval stores and glucose, and books and publications, considerable gains appear, so that the aggregate value of twenty classes was \$33,382,820 against \$25,329,911 last year, a gain of over \$8,000,000, or 31.6 per cent. Deducting the great staples, breadstuffs, cotton, provisions and oil, in which an increase of \$9,400,000 appeared in August, the remaining exports were \$48,948,536, against \$38,598,887, a gain of over \$10,000,000, and such exports in the aggregate have never been as large in any previous month.

The address of Chaplain W. S. Gilbert, late of the Second Oregon, before the Oregon Presbyterian synod is interesting in some respects. It dealt with the drink question, particularly that relating to the army canteen. It will be noticed the rev. gentleman, although he favored a resolution denouncing them, really pointed out where they had been a benefit to the boys. The drink question must not be looked upon from a narrow, prohibition point of view, for being an admitted necessary evil, the closing up of army canteens, in our estimation, would have the same effect as closing up the saloons in our western cities, that of causing more drunkenness. Mr. Gilbert was sincere when he said he favored the resolution denouncing the army canteen, not because the canteen was wholly without beneficial features, but because the synod could not do otherwise than declare against that institution. He said that: "It was his observation and information that before the American saloon entered Manila the streets of that city were on feast days and holy days as still as death, but that the American saloon had made these days gala days. The American saloon had lowered the people of the United States in the estimation of the better classes of the Philippines. And yet the canteen proved a great benefit so far as the Second Oregon regiment was concerned. With the institution of the canteen drunkenness in the regiment was reduced one-half, and all military offenses were diminished almost one-half in number. Though he made an effort to do so, he was unable to learn of a single instance in which a soldier had acquired the liquor

habit through the influence of the canteen."

The Kansas City Star advocates a system of valuing improvements at a low rate, so as to do away with discrimination in land values. "The lot with improvements," it says, "would be assessed on the same basis of valuation as the lot without improvements. The difference would be that the owners of ground could proceed to build with the knowledge that their taxes would not be materially increased because of their contributions to the activity of the community." But if we are to tax all property in toto, why should not the man who has the means to put up a large building, from which he will receive a handsome income in rents, be taxed more than the man who has only his lot or block and is unable to build? The only equitable way is to use good judgment and honest discrimination. Vacant properties in the business or favorite residence parts of a city, where buildings could be rented with profit, might be justly rated higher than similar ground that is built upon, but it would not be fair not to assess the improvements in addition to the ground. The work of assessing property in a city requires a man of high qualifications—good judgment, nice discrimination, utter impartiality, scrupulous honesty, and indifference to re-election or political advancement.—Evening Telegram.

"There are 5,000 theaters in the United States if we count all kinds," writes Franklin Fyles, in the first of a series of articles on "The Theaters and Its People," in the October Ladies Home Journal. "More than 2,000 are fairly classable as legitimate, and over 1,000 more are devoted to vaudeville. The 2,000 others taper off in various ways. To estimate the capital invested in all this theatrical property is difficult. But about \$100,000,000 is invested in the 3,000 first class legitimate theaters which will be considered in this article. That is an average of \$33,333 each, which is low enough, some costing as much as \$500,000 each. It is equally hard to compute the money paid by Americans for their theatrical amusements. Separate audiences yield from absolutely nothing, in extreme cases of failure, to as much as \$20,000 at an exceptional performance of opera. A conservative calculation is that the aggregate reaches \$70,000,000 a year. Not less than one and a half million persons sit in these theaters each week-day night in the season of at least eight months."

The president has received a large number of petitions, signed by many citizens of distinction, requesting him to tender the mediation of the United States to settle the differences between the government of Great Britain and that of the Transvaal. He has received other petitions on the same subject, some of them desiring him to make common cause with Great Britain to redress the wrongs alleged to have been suffered by the Uitlanders, especially by American citizens, in the Transvaal, and others wishing him to assist the Boers against alleged aggression. It is understood the president does not think it expedient to take action in any direction. To take sides with either party to the dispute is not to be thought of. As to mediation, the president has received no intimation from either of the countries that the United States would be accepted, and in the absence of such intimation from both parties, there is nothing in the rule of international usage to justify an offer of mediation in the present circumstances.

"Suppose that Mr. Bryan were dead—not that we wish it, far from it! We admire him greatly in spite of his adherence to the fatal fallacy of free silver at 16 to 1." He has a wonderful capacity for leadership—a positive genius for popularity," remarks the World. "But just suppose, as a practical illustration of the political situation, that Bryan were dead—or that he should be so badly beaten this fall in his own State and in other elections where his will has shaped the issues and now dominates the canvas that he would be 'out of the race.' Who is there who could beat McKinley? Whom could the Democrats nominate with hopes of success? The

World offers a silver cup as a prize for the best answer to this question—barring Dewey, of course. Everybody knows and concedes that he would beat McKinley out of sight. But who else?"

At the request of Governor Geer, secretary Root cabled General Otis to ship to Salem one captured Spanish cannon from Manila, to be made up in medals and presented to the members of the Second Oregon regiment by the State. Governor Geer was anxious to secure five other guns, but the secretary said that according to the terms of the peace treaty all the Spanish guns were to remain the property of Sp in wule a purchased within six months, and, not having been purchased, Spanish guns in the Philippines are at a premium. It is hardly to be expected that cannon for monument and statehouse grounds can now be secured.

It's difficult to tell which side Americans favor in the conflict in South Africa, so great is the difference of opinion. To those who have made themselves familiar with the actual conditions in the Transvaal, they side with England, while those who have allowed themselves to foster a strong antipathy against that country side with the Boers. Let us not forget that a large number of Americans are in the Transvaal as well as American capital, so it may be that those who wish the Boers success are practically antagonistic to American interests.

It is recorded that a Lincoln, Nebr., man some years ago invested one dollar in a lawsuit, which has just returned him \$8,000. It might be recalled in connection with this story that another citizen of Lincoln invested one speech at a certain convention in Chicago three years ago, when he was a poor man, and from that has accumulated several hundred thousand dollars. Lincoln financiers can give Wall street speculators cards and spades and then win out.

We rise to remark that Uncle Sam and Johnny Bull are taking but little heed to the recommendations of the late peace congress. Well, how could they when it is known they are both running on the expansion platform and fighting for that ticket, one in the Philippines and the other in the Transvaal?

The calamity howlers of 1896 had the wind so badly knocked out of them that they have been hardly able to draw their breath since then. But, like a drowning man catching at a straw, some of them are now known as anti-expansion calamity howlers.

The United States and England are engaged in another race. Will Johnny Bull gobble up the Filipinos? It depends upon which country possess the largest guerrilla digestion.

The Transvaal republic and the Orange Free State, like Spain in the late unpleasantness with this country, will be wiser, yet sadder, when the conflict is over. It takes gunpowder and shot to knock sense into some people.

That man Dewey apparently cannot help doing brave things. He refused to kiss a pretty girl who wanted to hobsonize him. And he's a widower, too.

Now that the anti-trust conferences are all over with, it is worth while to notice that the trusts are not even amending their articles of incorporation.

News from New York says that Hill has been turned down by the Bryanites. It makes but little difference for both are on the down grade.

County Warrants.

All county warrants in series E and class C, presented prior to Dec. 3, 1899, are now payable and will be paid when presented. Interest ceasing after this date Sept. 28, 1899.

W. H. CARY,
County Treasurer.

Notice to Taxpayers.

All taxes that are unpaid for the years of 1886, 1897 and 1898 must be settled before November 10th, 1899.

H. H. ALDERMAN, Sheriff.

NOT BY CONQUEST.

Judge Day Discusses the Paris Peace Treaty.

The first public utterance of Judge William Day, who was president of the American peace commission, concerning the deliberations of the peace commissioners at Paris is contained in a letter written to ex-Congressman D. K. Watson, and read by him at a republican meeting in Columbus, O.

Judge Day sets forth the reasons which, in his mind, justified the payment of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, declaring that it was never contended by the American commissioners that the United States had a right to the Philippines as a matter of conquest.

In this letter, after reviewing at length the long negotiations between the Spanish and American peace commissioners, reciting the several propositions submitted to the Spaniards for the cession of the Philippines and the final offer, for the sake of securing an immediate peace, to pay an indemnity of \$20,000,000, Judge Day says:

"November 28, the Spanish commissioners accepted the terms offered by the representatives of the United States. You will observe that in making this proposal, it was distinctly said that it embodied the concessions which, for the sake of immediate peace, the American government was willing to make. There were doubtless other reasons actuating the commissioners in making this proposal, though I think the chief one is embodied in the statement above written. It was not claimed that the United States had a right to claim the Philippines as a matter of conquest. The United States has never undertaken, so far as I know, to wrest from a foreign country lands or possessions simply by right of conquest. Had we been disposed to do so, it must be remembered that we were in possession only of the city, bay and harbor of Manila under the protocol of August 12, 1898, providing the United States should occupy and hold the same pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control and government of the Philippines. The capture, after the signing of the protocol by General Merritt and his forces, whatever its legal effect might have been, included no more territory than we were entitled to hold under the protocol.

"In addition to the hope of accomplishing immediate peace, which, I need hardly say, was of great importance at the time, there was a strong desire to treat Spain with a degree of magnanimity consistent with our national honor and prestige, following our national precedent in the treatment of Mexico for the cession of territory to us at the close of the Mexican war. By the cession, for a consideration, we obtained an indisputable title which must be respected by all other nations. It must be remembered, too, that the American commissioners, had consistently refused to assume any of the outstanding debts or obligations which Spain had undertaken to fasten upon the Philippines. Notwithstanding our offer to pay for improvements, Spain had not undertaken to substantiate any claim upon that ground.

"Of course, I speak only for myself, and I write these views without opportunity to consult with my fellow-commissioners. In my judgment, the concession referred to was effectual in bringing about an acceptance of our proposals, which resulted in the making of the treaty."

Notice to Taxpayers.

The law requires that each male between the ages of 21 and 50 years living within the county shall pay a poll tax of one dollar (\$1.00) at the time of assessment, and if not so paid to be reported to the sheriff of the county, with added costs for collection, at once. The law allows no exemption for poll tax, except to active members of the Oregon National Guard and all active firemen who have been members of any company of Oregon next preceding the time of assessment, and exempt firemen.

That there may be no cause for complaint, I ask that each person liable to poll tax that has not been paid for the year 1899, to pay by the first Monday in November, 1899, as the list will be turned in to the Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. S. STEPHENS, Assessor,
Tillamook, Oregon.

Queer Features of Life.

A pet monkey, untimely deceased, had a very formal burial in a satin-lined white casket in Baltimore one day last week. There were six pall-bearers, an autologistic address, four carriage for the mourners and several flower designs, including an "empty chair" and a "gates ajar."

An ice man in St. Louis, who lost his right eye by an accident two months ago, was married a few days since and his fellow workman, desirous of giving him something that should combine beauty with utility, made up a fund and with it purchased a glass eye as a wedding present to him.

When Charles Lipton, a letter carrier on Staten Island, kicked a small dog that ran out and barked at him while he was on his rounds, the animal retired, howling with pain, and another dog, this time a big one, rushed out and attacked Lipton, biting him so severely that his injuries are considered serious.

Mrs. Julia Benhard of Wichita, Kan., has found a certificate of deposit for \$10,000, which her brother put in the bank of Trenton, Tenn., to her credit just before he went to the civil war. Returning home to die of wounds, he gave his sister the certificate and she put it away and apparently forgot it. The bank of Trenton has long since passed out of existence, but Mrs. Benhard is going to sue the stockholders for \$10,000 with interest at 6 per cent for thirty-five years, amounting in all to \$31,000.

Because she had been told by a physician after an examination that she was suffering from enlargement of the heart, two tumors and a diseased lung and liver, Mrs. Catherine Ketterer, 43 years old, committed suicide in New York last week. The coroner's physician, having performed an autopsy last Saturday, declares now that not only were the woman's heart, lungs and liver in good condition and entirely healthy, but that there was no trace of tumors. Evidences were found of slight internal disease, but it was not of a serious nature and the woman might have lived many years.

A large eagle attempted to carry off the 4-year-old child of a German family on the William Cross place near Gurleyville in Mansfield, Conn., recently. The eagle had been seen about the place for several days and while the child was playing with some other children the eagle swooped down and fastened his talons in his clothing. The eagle was able to lift the child and would have carried it away had not its playmates caught hold of the child's feet and fought the eagle with clubs until he released his hold.

A cat on the farm of Andrew Harris near McKeesport, Pa., has adopted four baby rabbits in place of the litter of kittens which she recently brought into this world and which Mr. Harris thought the world could get along without. The day after the kittens disappeared the cat was observed carrying something to the barn in her mouth. Three times she was seen making the same journey and then Mr. Harris made an investigation. He found, hidden in the hay three baby rabbits. While he was looking at them puss appeared for a fourth time, carrying another little rabbit in her mouth. It was deposited with the others and she lay down with them with the greatest pride and satisfaction. The young rabbits are getting along finely. They hop all about their foster mother. Harris is proud of his cat and is permitting her to raise her queer family undisturbed, except for the visitors who are constantly calling to witness this queer freak.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 30th day of October, 1899, and from day to day thereafter as the law provides, the County Board of Equalization will attend at the Office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, in Tillamook, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of land or other property, and all persons interested in said assessment are hereby requested to appear at said time and place for the purpose of correcting any errors that may appear in their assessment, as no error can be corrected after the sitting of said board.

J. S. STEPHENS,
County Assessor.